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Do This While It Can Be Done!

The power of Congress to increase the salary of the President is thus limited by the Constitution:

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them."

There remain, therefore, only twelve days during which Congress can make that increase in the President's salary, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per annum, which is now demanded by an intelligent and well-nigh universal public sentiment. After Mr. ROOSEVELT has taken the oath inadequate rate until Mr. ROOSEVELT retires from office on March 4, 1909.

The precedent for the increase of the case of Gen. GRANT. From the begining of Washington's second term to he end of GRANT's first term the annual ealary was \$25,000. President GRANT ment to the Legislative, Executive and lition of serfdom. Judicial Appropriation bill, enacted on March 3, 1873, the annual compensation was doubled. On the very next day GRANT was inaugurated for the second

increased during the "period" for which President for the period during which cause of constitutional government. he is now serving.

Up to March 4, a week from next Saturwho receives not only 600,000 francs annually as salary, but also a direct allowance of 600,000 more for expenses, making 1,200,000 francs in all, or about

This is not a proposal of generosity, bus of justice. The increase to \$100,000 is sure to be made within a few years. Unloss it is made within the next twelve days Mr. ROOSEVELT will be excluded from participation in the benefits of the tardily enacted measure. Let the Senators and Representatives of both parties therefore unite in grasping the shortlived opportunity.

Wa believe that the present state of public opinion would also warrant the passage of a general act providing a life pension of \$50,000 a year for Presidents of the United States after their retirement from office. Experience has shown how few the recipients of such a pension are likely to be at any given time. There is now living in all the land but one citizen who would be entitled to receive the pension, if the law already existed. And when we suggest that the Presidential pension law, when drawn, be so drawn as to include ex-President CLEVELAND, as well as President ROOSEVELT and his successors in the future, we are prompted by no idea that Mr. CLEVELAND expects or desires or dreams of such legislation personal to himself. Nor do we know whether this proper recognition of his eminent services to the country would be regarded by him with unpleasant emotions, or as an acceptable thing, or, again, as a compliment to be esteemed and declined.

American and English Savings.

A report of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York shows that on the 1st of January of this year the savings banks of the State held deposits amounting to \$1,198,583,142, and that the depositors, or "open accounts," numbered 2,443,555. The increase in deposits for the year 1904 was \$67,301,199 and in "open accounts" 77,972.

These statistics are interesting for comparison with the savings in the British United Kingdom. There, in 1903, in the post office savings banks. 9,403.852 depositors had to their credit \$730,000,000. In the old-time trustees' savings, 1.689,617 depositors had about of British savings bank depositors was 11,093,469 and the amount of their deposits was \$992,000,000.

\$90, while the average in the New York savings banks was nearly \$500.

It appears, therefore, that New York, both in the number of its savings bank and in the average amount of their deliberation and effective action will which, with "strictly Filipino" music the United Kingdom; and only such a as perhaps they will, the Zemski Sobor comparison between the British savings | itself may take it. and those of a single American State, all fair or of any value.

Only in a few of our States is the savand the New England States. The ag- useful. gregate population of these States in 1903 was less than a third of the population of the United Kingdom; yet the number of their depositors in savings was nearly half as many as the British, and the American deposit averaged five times as much. In the State of New York alone the amount of deposits is greater than the deposits in the whole United Kingdom by more than \$200,000,000, though its population is less by 35,000,000. Moreover, the increase in the amount of the

and trustee, between 1902 and 1903.

Will the Czar Heed the Warning? Terror shattered the nerves but could not break the will of ALEXANDER III. The repeated attempts to kill him merely of office on Saturday, March 4, it will stiffened his determination to pursue a be impossible for Congress to add a dol- reactionary policy. His son, the reigning lar to his salary. The President's com- Czar, is of a far more impressionable and pensation will continue at the present ductile temperament. He is, from many points of view, the counterpart of Louis XVI. We therefore regard as credible the telegram from St. Petersburg to the Chief Magistrate's salary on the eve of effect that since the assassination of the inauguration day was established in the Grand Duke SERGIUS he is inclined to conciliate the Liberals by convoking the historical assembly known as the Zemski Sobor, and it is even asserted that the committee of Ministers to whom the was reelected in November, 1872; his matter was referred has decided that the second election was declared in regular | convocation shall be issued on March 4, course; and subsequently, by an amend- the anniversary of ALEXANDER II.'s abo-

Aside from the personal traits that render the present Russian sovereign peculiarly amenable to pressure, there are two obvious reasons for concluding that his term and began to draw his salary at the impulse to seek safety in concession will this time be carried out. Of all the mem-It is true that some expounders of the bers of the Grand Ducal coterie, the man Constitution have contended that Presi- put to death in Moscow was notoriously dent Grant's compensation was, in fact, the most inflexible and vehement reactionist. He is also known to have exerhe had been elected; inasmuch as he had | cised much more influence than any been elected for the first term, as well as other relative upon his nephew's mind. for the second. This objection is scarcely It is for this reason that loyal Liberals more than a quibble. Moreover, if there have denounced him as the evil genius may be selected as of special note, keepwere any force in the attempted dis- of the dynasty. Henceforth their efforts tinction between period and term, the to secure representative institutions will 15 years of age: same objection would not apply in the no longer encounter the opponent who case of President ROOSEVELT, who cer- has hitherto brought them to naught. tainly was not elected four years ago as This of itself is an immense gain for the

No doubt the Grand Duke VLADIMIR and the Grand Duke ALEXIS are bitterly day, it will be within the power of Con- hostile to reforms, but they lack the gress to provide for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S ascendency which the murdered man next four years of official service a possessed. Moreover, they have the salary more nearly suited to the import- strongest conceivable motive for withance of his high office, the actual and drawing into the background and denecessary demands upon his purse, and mitting their resistance to a mitigation of the self-respect of one of the greatest the autocratic system. All that a man nations on earth. Even when doubled has will he give for his life, even his politiagain, the compensation of the President | cal convictions, and there is no reason of the United States will be \$20,000 less to believe that either of the Grand Dukes | Some of the industries in which young | land in this city. A majority of them make victim of assassination. The Grand Duke VLADIMIR in particular is aware that his name figures on the list of the condemned which after the St. Petersburg massacre was published in Switzerland by the international committee of the revolutionary party-a list that was subsequently placarded in the Russian capital. He knows, too, that nothing can avert the execution of the sentence, seeing that the designated executioners are themselves eager and willing to face death. Protection cannot even be assured by perpetual immurement within the depths of a guarded palace, for the threatening missives of his enemies have

been found by the bedside of a Czar.

We deem it therefore probable enough that the Grand Ducal coterie has receded from the uncompromising position which it took under the lead of SERGIUS, and that it now advises the Emperor to summon forthwith the historical assembly. It becomes therefore a matter of interest to recall some of the features of this body, the Zemski Sobor, which has not been suffered to meet for more than two hundred and fifty years. When it conferred the title of Czar on MICHAEL ROMANOFF, who had otherwise no valid claim to the succession of RURIK, but who was the choice of the faction of nobles and clergy that for the moment haphave the power of the purse, for, although could not curtail or suspend the imposts | mirth in marriage. that had been customarily paid, nor ones at his pleasure. Moreover, as the esting to the folk-lorist, are supposed to Zemski Sobor could only be convoked have perished. They were discouraged, by the sovereign, so it could be at any reason some advisers of Louis XVI. tiquity may yet be recovered among assumed that he might with impunity

summon them to meet in Versailles. The outcome of that summons is well \$262,000,000. That is, the total number known, but the result would have been very different if the convention, which traditionally had sat as three separate orders or estates-the nobles, the clergy, The population of the United Kingdom and the tiere-etat or burgesses, had not in 1 01 was about 42,000,000. The number | been transformed into a unicameral of depositors in its savings banks in 1903 assembly. Will the Zemski Sobor underrepresented, therefore, something more go a like transformation? At previthan a fourth of the population. The ous meetings it has been distributed, population of the State of New York, as like the Swedish Diet, into four orders, estimated by the Census Bureau for 1903, sitting, debating and voting separately, was 7,659,814, and of this number the to wit: the nobles, the clergy, the mer-"open accounts" in the savings banks chants and the peasants. This is one of ing colloquially any native Mohamme-

average British deposit was less than under discussion by a committee of Min- They tell of fights between Mohammeisters, who have been ordered to settle dans and Christians, and the attempts deposits, has greatly the advantage of have been taken. If they shrink from it, "strangely reminiscent" of well known

The Russian Government has been or a particular group of our States, is at described as autocracy tempered by assassination. Not always, indeed, have Russian reformers found terror a decisive ings bank system developed to any large | instrument, but this time there are many extent, and chief of these are New York reasons for thinking that it may prove

The Price of Child Labor.

It is exceedingly difficult to understand the obstacles which confront those who advocate the creation and enforcement of laws restricting and regulating the labor of children. Upon no ground in the entire realm of morals or economics can the system of child labor be justified. The moral objections to it seem self-evident. The economic objections should be only less so.

New York deposits last year was more So indifferent is the community to then eight times the aggregate increase this profoundly important question that though to Occidental eyes the play may be abin the British savings banks, post office it has become necessary to organize a surd -National Child Labor Committee to urge legislation on the subject, and to attempt to create a healthy public senti-A few days ago this body held a meeting in New York. The special aim of the discussion was to present proof that child labor was economically because it is believed to be impossible to make an effective appeal to the public on the higher planes, there is implied a most lamentable torpidity of American moral sense.

The regulation of child labor is subject to State and not to national laws. The laws of the States vary widely, and in few, if in any, are the laws effectively enforced. Behind those laws should be an ever alert public sentiment.

The census of 1900 shows 1,266,050 boys and 486,137 girls between the ages of 10 and 15 years engaged in gainful occupations. This is about one-fifth of all the children of that age in the United States.

They are classified as follows:	
Boys	Girls.
Agricultural pursuits 854.95	207,294
Professional service 1.86	
Domestic and personal service 137.95	142,192
Trade and transportation 100.813	32,194
Manufacturing and mechanical., 170,98	113,850

While the conditions under which many of these children work are probably far from severe, a little analysis is not without interest. The following ing in mind the fact that all are under

	Bays.	G17
Teachers in colleges, &c	39	
Bartenders	367	10.40
Servants and walters	15,961	118.3
Draymen, backmen, &c	11,548	
Hostlers	1,810	
Messengers and errand and of-		
noe boys	87,835	4.3
Salesmen and saleswomen	13,376	6,
Miners and quarrymen	24.113	
Cotton mill operatives	21.005	23.
Tobacco and eigar factory oper-		
atives	5,090	6,3
Tailors and tailoresses	3,561	7,
Engineers and firemen (not lo-		
eqmotive)	848	
Clerks and copylata	17,788	4.3
a cat to describe to	. mbials	***

than that of the President of France, mentioned has any desire to be the next girls are employed are indeed curious. their homes here, superseding, or at least as they are represented in the Senate. Ten are woodchoppers; 23 are janitors and sextons; 3 are boatmen and sailors; 193 are painters, glaziers and varnishers; 125 are fishermen and oystermen; 3 are blacksmiths; 22 are machinists; 12 are coopers; 23 are engravers; 6,658 are dressmakers; 3,184 are milliners; 7,393 are seamstresses, and 93 are upholsterers.

Omitting the "ruddy cheeked farmer's boy" about whom poets sing, and his nearly 10 per cent. of all the children in the country between 10 and 15 years of age who are working for their own living, and in many cases contributing to the maintenance of others. The result is seen in scores of thousands of children, both boys and girls, pallid of face, mentally and physically dwarfed, overworked and underfed, and excluded from the joys and delights of childhood. They will be the men and women of the next generation.

The Drama of the Filipinos.

It should partly reconcile the New England anti-imperialists to the work met for the last time, in the early part of of despotism among their little brown the seventeenth century, it performed one | brothers to know that these have done great act of sovereignty, for it formally excellently in the drama, if not in other paths of literature. In an article in the Journal of American Folk-Lore, Mr. ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS describes the Filipino plays and lyrics. Of those of what he calls the "prehistoric" period pened to be dominant. Aside from this little is known. Songs said to be earlier one performance of a function theoreti- than the coming of the Spaniards exist cally supreme, the Zemski Sobor, or in Samar. Presumably each tribe trans-Muscovite Diet, had never ventured to mitted from generation to generation its assert even so much political power as traditions and beliefs in song and folkthe French States-General once or twice lore. The drama came from the addition essayed to exercise. It was a consulta- of dramatic action and gesture to these tive, not a law making, body. It did not old songs and tales. The songs were mythological, of gods, of pirates and it could vote new taxes or donations, it fishermen, of dole in funeral and of

Most of these songs, which by their could it forbid the autocrat to levy new heathenism would have been so interof course, by the Christian missionaries. moment prorogued or dissolved by the But among peoples ignorant of reading same authority. This was true of the | the memory is marble to retain. Some-French States-General also, and for that thing of the treasure of Filipino anfar away tribes.

In the various languages of the archipelago between twenty-six and forty religious dramas, miracle plays and mysteries are recorded. Some, written in Spanish, were translated into native dialects by the friars, and acted by them and their native students. Some were composed in native dialects by natives. Some were translated from Latin plays and are still to be seen in Manila. This class of drama, imitated from mediæval forms of European drama, need not de-

tain us. The "Moro-Moro" plays ("Moro" meanwere nearly one-third. Moreover, the the important questions now said to be dan have a more indigenous flavor.

the method of election and the mode of of the former to convert the latter; and parliamentary procedure. If they author- they broider impossible adventures upon ize the delegates of the four orders to sit this theme. Here is a specimen plot depositors relatively to the population together, a long step toward fruitful from "Magdapio; or Fidelity Rewarded,"

operas, was given in honor of Governor LUKE WRIGHT: "Magdaplo is a young woman who inhabits a certain mountain of the Itas, which is split apart by

the god Lindol (the earthquake), thus letting out Magdapio, and exhibiting the riches contained within. The Prince of the Itas seeks and obtains her hand in marriage, and the people acquire the vast wealth of the cleft mountain. After the marriage has been celebrated with great pomp, a flight of arrows interferes with the proceedings, an army of foreign invaders, the heathen Malays, rush in, the Prince is killed, and Magdapio captured. Boy. King of the Malays, asks her to marry him. The girl courageously refuses, whereupon he tells her that lover into the shark infested ocean. She refuses, and at the first opportunity throws herself also into

she must do so, or he will throw the body of her dead the sea, and drifts to the throne of the King of the Ocean. The latter inquires her purpose, and she explains. The god tells her that since she has been faithful she shall be rewarded by receiving the name 'Pearl of the Orient Sea,' in addition to which, presumably, she recovers her lover by order of the sea king. The tribal wars are clearly shown, even

We wonder what old fashioned opera would look like to Oriental eves.

Of the seditious plays, directed against the United States and intended to promote insurrection, there are two classes. Those of the first are not produced, but printed as serials in the newspapers, unprofitable. If this ground is taken often in three languages, "incoherently blended, presumably with the idea of producing a witty effect, and at the same time deceiving the American secret police." The second type is exhibited in 'I Am Not Dead":

"Karangalan (Dignity, representing the natural

wealth and riches of the Island) is sought in marriage by Macamcam (Covetous, the American Government in Manila), and also by Tangulan (Defence, a loyal, that is insurgent, native). Uglang-hinayan (Pittless, native scout under American orders). Her brother has sold himself to Macameam, and urges his sister to marry the latter. She refuses, having pledged herself to Tangulan. Eventually he and Macameam fight a duel Chattle between the American and Filipino forces), and Tangulan is left on the field, shot through and mortally wounded. Macameam sends to Washington for his father Malmbot (Avaricious, the United States), who comes to see his son married, as it is by his wish that the young man has undertaken to win the girl. Meantime, vague rumors have been bruited about that Tangulan's ghost has assumed command of a large force of desperate natives, advancing to destroy the force of Macamcam, and the latter is much disturbed. However, the girl is forced into the marriage, and the ceremony is proceeding when the funeral procession of Tangulan passes the the door of Karangulan's house. As the catafalque arrives, Tangulan springs up, bolo in hand, with the shout: Hindi ace palay! (I am not dead). The Americans are seized, disarmed, and the lover a united, the play thus ending happily, while Macamcam and Mulmbot decide to wait until another day before attempting again to execute their nefarious plans. The play is skilfully written, and proved a firebrand among the Pilipinos."

"What play have we known," asks Mr. Riggs, "for the sake of seeing which we would risk a term in prison?"

The Panema Canal Commission should consist of just as many or just as few commissioners as the Administration thinks

The construction of the canal is an execu tive job. and Mr. Roosevert's wishes should prevail in regard to the machinery.

Greeks to the number of 1,500 a month rivalling, the Italians in many minor trades The early Italian newcomers manifested little interest in or aptitude for public affairs, but the children of Italian parentage have shown greater concern. At the recent election several Italians were candi-

dates for office in both parties In their own country Greeks have the reputation of being excellent politicians. Their Chamber of Deputies in Athens never lacks earnest and eloquent statesmen, and only less ruddy sister, there remain a frequent obstacle to the transaction of any business has been found in the propensity of the leaders of Greek factions to

disputation. So many Greeks in New York are employed as pedlers, small venders and dealers requiring licenses that they apply promptly for naturalization papers and thus qualify themselves as voters. There are as yet no leaders among them, no candidates, few Greeks in office, and few Greeks interested in public political matters. This condition is probably only temporary. When Greeks hereabouts become truly concerned in public affairs a new element will come into the forces of agitation and argu-

Practically all the Greek immigrants arriving here are men and only a small fraction are less than 14 years of age. There are very few women, and the number of illiterates among the Greeks is not large, an encouraging sign for their future civic activity.

Mr. Goldwin Smith Onestioned.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Goldwir Smith writes clearly and to the point on whatever he touches. On religion he has evidently crossed over to the scientific side, but he has not explained just what he means by "the fatherhood of God." which phrase he has frequently used in his dis

Does he mean that God watches over the human family as a kind father watches over his children, provides for them and with infinite love and power protects them, especially the innocent and helpless. rom suffering and calamittes to which they ma be unconsciously and sometimes suddenly ex-posed, as in the case of the Slocum disaster, for Does not the everyday experience of Mr. Goldwin Smith and of everybody else disprove

erged from the state of the earlier man from which he has been developed; or if such care and preserving power were exercised over man now. how long would be continue to be man? Is it not certain that, in not many generations, he would lose the power of self-preservation, which he has slowly acquired and must continue ever to exercise. f he is to remain man, and especially if he would

if he is to remain man, and especially if he would rise still higher in the scale of being?

Is not the great lesson to be learned from man's experience in all ages, that the human race in order to continue to exist must preserve itself under the laws which control and govern its environment? NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Problem in Vowels and Consonants. From the Boston Transcript. Procurator Pobledowostzeff. From the National Review, London R. P. Pobedonostseff.

From the English Who's Who Constantini Petrovitch Pobedonosteff. From the Statesman's Year Book Actual Privy Councillor Pobydonostaci From the Almanach de Gotha.

K. P. Pebédonostzew From Vapereau's Dictionnaire des Contemporains. Constantin Pobledonostzev From Meyer's Konversations-Lerikon.

Pobjedonoszew. Common factor of the above. "THE GOVERNMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The President and the Secretary of State com-plained bitterly of Colombia because her congress did not ratify the canal treaty. They dwelt on the imputed failure of her Exec to press the ratification. Surely the President cannot, after all he has done, be justly blamed for the refusal of our Senate to con sent to the arbitration treaties. Having discharged his full duty in that regard, will he ot do well if he pockets his pride and asks the Governments concerned to accept the Senate amendments, ratify, exchange and

proclaim? Those Governments probably appreciated that what has happened in the Senate was very likely to come to pass, and were not surprised by the Senate amendment. They well knew the control that the Senate could exercise, and do not blame the President for that exercise. They take only a languid nterest, it may be, in the difference of opinion between the President and the Senate regarding the relative meaning, in our juris-prudence, of "treaty" and "agreement." Perhaps they sympathize with the Senate's contention and prefer its predominance. At any rate, an academic discussion now of the question whether or not convention,

traits and accord are synonymous in public will not lead to any useful practical result, for the question at issue concerns only he American source of American treaty making, in which those French words are not A "treaty" is the only document that can bind the United States regarding arbitration.

Equally useless will it be to wrangle over difference in the meaning of such English words as "treaty," "convention," "protocol," "compact" and "agreement." There may be a difference now recognized as existing in the early part of the century before the last, but it disappeared for practical purposes in American jurisprudence when the American Constitution was adopted.

The distinction between 'treaty" and "con-vention," because the former is concluded in virtue of an expressed delegation of full powers, and the latter in virtue of an implied delegation as incidental to an official station. is as little spoken or written about nowadays as are "opinions.

Protocols," which are described in the instructions given by our State Department to green diplomatic agents, are creeping into popularity and repute at Washington as a device to rid the President of the trouble of consulting the Senate in foreign affairs and to enhance the power of the White House throne. The "protocol" device was used as a form of treaty to encounter the Boxer uprising at Pekin against the legations. It played a part in the effort to dig a canal at Nicaragua. Something of it was a few days are endeavored in Sente Devices. It is a human male only, and a "political animal."

arbitration excepting by a "treaty." The President alone cannot do it. He has not such power and discretion to bind Congress, the Supreme Court and every citizen. Three-fourths of the Senators present cannot, by professing to empower the President to exeute the Hague treaty, enable him to make a new and more definite "treaty" in the form of an "agreement" not needing to go before the Senate. Even when the President consults the Senate in advance, as did Polk in the Northwestern boundary, the treaty should. and did, after signature, go to the Senate for concurrence.

There is no way yet known by which, in the United States, ratification can be dispensed with as was done in the case of the London convention of July 15, 1840, for the pacification of the Levant, when by a reserved protocol a ratification was made unnecessary. British treaty making is in a frame less rigid than ours, and does not take such pains as does ours to make it perfectly certain that a treaty expresses the nation's and the people's will. The danger nowadays is not that a treaty will fail to express the wishes of the Government negotiating it, meaning by the Government" the President and Cabinet, the Administration, the Ministry, the executive that makes and concludes negotiations, but the danger is that the

majority of the voters in forty-five States The latest diplomatic fashion at Washington is to describe and define the President as "the Government." It is not now good form to say that "the United States" has done or will do something or other, but to say "the Government," or "my Government," meaning thereby the President or Emperor

controlling the corporation.

A FRIEND OF ARBITRATION. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

For a Public Pleader TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article in this morning's Sun about a prisoner who pleaded guilty of forgery, thinking he was pleading to petty arceny, raises a question I have long had on my mind, but feared to exploit because the motive might be misunderstood. I have seen prisoners plead to indictments charging crimes and degrees of a crime the prisoners knew nothing about. I have seen the Assistant District Attorney argue with a prisoner long and hard, until he or she came to the

pleading guilty point. I do not mean to charge the District Attorneys with wrong, because I believe them honest, hardworking and capable. But a prisoner once haled to the Tombs, then perplexed with lawyers of a peculiar but well known type, then herded along with murderers, thieves, good and bad, into the prison pen, has an astonishing nerve if he can scape making an incriminating remark and being urged to plead guilty.

The remedy is in a public pleader-one who can represent each prisoner in pleading and who can oppose the prosecution's preliminary work, in the public good. The complaint ought to come from those who frequent the criminal courts most, but it evidently falls upon those like myself, who go only when compelled to by regular clients for their relatives or friends and who shudder at the ap-parent callousness of lawyers at the daily show of unfortunates, to make the complaint and urge

I conscientiously hope for a correction of the ouble. The difference in degrees of the same crime is often small. The threefold whack which the indictments usually give at a prisoner and which he does not understand mystifies him, and he naturally decides to his disadvantage unless h an old offender.

Power of Prayer.

Reidsville correspondence Charlotte Observer. The Rev. P. G. Elsom, who conducted a revival a

he Baptist Church here several years ago, and who s well known to Reidsville people, is a firm believer n prayers, and those who agree with him will no be surprised to hear of this incident;

Mr. Elsom went to the ticket office at Danville and called for a ticket to Franklin Junction. The

agent politely informed him that all but the fast for that train to stop there. Mr. Elsom told hir that he was assisting in a revival and had an appointment for 3 o'clock that afternoon at Franklin Junction. His persuasive powers were of no avail to the ticket agent, but when No. 36 pulled out of Danville it contained the Rev. Mr. Elsom as a passenger, who, when the train was leaving the city fell upon his knees and began to pray. As soon as he completed his prayer be arose and peoped out of the window to find that the train had come to standstill just opposite the place at which he had an appointment. It was learned that the train was stopped on account of a hot box

TO THE TOTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sunday's issue you printed a paragraph saying that deer and all kinds of game die of starvation on account

of the severe winter. Is this necessary?

If it is cold and the ground is covered with snow, why don't the owners of the land feed the animals once a day? In Europe, where the ground is covered with snow sometimes for two months or more, the for-

ester in charge feeds the animals and they become quite tame.

I don't mean the gamekeepers in England, but in Germany, France and other countries where deer make their home in the forests.

They are taken care of for their own sake, and

hey are tame because there is no need to SUMMIT. N. J. Feb. 18 B. M. H. the Simple Life in public interest.

WOMAN AND THE STATE.

The Philosophy and the Sarcasm of Woman Advocate of Political Equality. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May 1 nuggest to "Medicus," whose letter you printed in The Sun of Feb. 12, that the pubwhose letter you suggest to

ity of the Borse Show woman is not the publicity that the woman suffragists, of both exes, intend to have? I am an American working woman, descended from generations of Americans my grandfathers and grandmothers helped to settle the country and to fight the battles of the war for Independence. My own father was a Union soldier in the war for the Union. have earned my living in the city of New York for more than thirty years. I have been spat upon and smoked on, and ogled and insulted in nameless ways in its streets by

> ethics," and the "business ethics" of a Johann I have, however, always been able to see two sides to publicity, and I advise "Medicus" to do so. I have more than once refused a reporter my photograph, and in this I am

> ike thousands of other women. What "Medicus" has to say of the Horse Show woman is doubtless in the main true. They match the Horse Show "male citizens" who accompany them, and for whose en-joyment they are what they are. That they are what they are is due entirely to the teaching of immoral canon and statute law, and the wicked misinterpretation of the Consti-tution of the United States.

Canon law and much statute law is based

Man is a human male only, and a "political animal."

The recent confounding of "treaty" with "agreement" came largely because the draughtsmen of The Hague document had not the American Constitution in mind. If that confounding shall create a serious difficulty, as it need not, then it will be the treaty and not the American Constitution which must yield. Those draughtsmen apparently failed to realize that the United States cannot possibly be tied up with another nation to arbitration excepting by a "treaty." The

cept of what a God, a man or a nation is, for fear of uplifting the women.

So we set the dear flag atop of the public schoolhouse and teach our children to bow to it, miscalling this patriotism, while we carefully instruct one-half of them that it cannot and must not mean for them what it does for the other half. And what does it mean for the other half? The ballot, for any one, should be at least a grammar school diploma or its equivalent, and the course of study in that grade should be enriched by such instruction as shall teach all children that the ballot is the prime bulwark of the nation (the president of Harvard College to the contrary notwithstanding), and that the right to cast it consists in a knowledge of, and an intellectual appreciation of, the political ideals of the nation, for such appreciation would insure love for them, and a will to try to make them real. tion of the political ideals of the nation, for such appreciation would insure love for them, and a will to try to make them real. In Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin's very sug-gestive letter of Feb. 9 she says: "Few mule-immigrants come to our shores, even in the steerage, so deficient in all sense of what liberty and political rights mean to the in-dividual as are thousands of our well-to-do women."

iliberty and political rights mean to the individual as are thousands of our well-to-do women."

Political liberty and rights mean nothing of the least human importance to any individual, except as that individual realizes that she is "called to the consecration of the universal." The most truly irreligious heresy of to-day, from one end of the country to the contents of the Burling-ton Magazine for February, just issued by other, is just this: That there is an individual and private right in the ballot; that its possession does not carry with it the obligation to use it for the universal good. This is the prolific seed that the extreme of anarchism sows, to bring forth the bitter fruit of extreme socialism, as the St. of Kansas will probably prove for the nation before long. And this, thanks to John D. Rockefeller and the "well-to-do thugs" like him, who do not know that "the nation is all of us" and that there is no such individual liberty and rights as they and the rabble of male immigrants who come to our shores in the steerage and out of it dream of.

The majority of these "political animals" are also commercial animals, and are alike in believing that the ballot is their private property, that they may do what they will with their own, and that through its use they may convert all the resources of the earth and the nation into their private property as well, so even that the Legislatures may belong to them.

Yet all the while this nation is pledged to Yet all the while this nation is pledged to work all the most dignified painter since Reynolds." Mr treaty will not embody the people's will, which is now in our country the will of the

well, so even that the beginner is may belong to them.

Yet all the while this nation is pledged to maintain a republican form of government, to keep a just balance between anarchism and socialism. Unless it does this, we must be another Russis or Australia, and American democracy, now struggling so hard for birth, will never be born.

The only way in which this can be done is to incorporate in our school system a knowledge of that truth in regard to themselves and the ideals of the nation which will insure self-respect and true patriotism in our children.

dren.
Some time ago, after a Presidential election.

Some time ago, after a Presidential election, I said to a prosperous business getter: "Well, how did you like the election, and for whom did you vote?" To my amazement he replied: "I never vote: a business man should have no politics, lest he offend some of his customers." And this "well-to-do" commercial grup passes for a man, and is invested with the holy orders of citizenship!

In closing let me assure "Medicus" that the only way to have kept intelligent American women where such persons as himself, Mr. Hoosevelt and Mrs. Corbin would evidently like to have them, was to have prevented their learning the alphabet; but since this was not done (and they have learned to read The Sun), the best American women will surely vote, So, "Johnny get your gun" if you want to hinder them: but before you get it read Aristotle's "Politics"—doubtless the greatest book of antiquity.

CHARLOTTE F. DALEY.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, Feb. 16.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, Feb. 16.

A Rule That Doesn't Work Both Ways. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do you know ou Americans amuse me very much, yes, very much

We have a young man over in England who is cordially disliked by Americans and is not very warmly loved by us English. His name is William Waldorf Astor, and he came to England from New York, and after a few years residence among our people he became a naturalized Englishman

I have heard Americans call him "renegade" and other similar titles, and I must say that I personally would have liked it better if he had continued to be

would have insent to an among Englishmen.

Sometimes—not always—an Englishman coming to America feels averse to taking the oath of alleglance to any country but his own, and he remains "an English nan" to the end of the chapter. Other Englishmen, following the example of William Waldorf Astor, become citizens of their adopted country, and they are praised and patted on the back by Americans for doing the very thing, don't you know, that you despise Astor for doing

Now, do you know, it seems to me it's a poor rule that won't work both ways. If it's all right for an Englishman to become an American citizen, surit's all right for an American to become an English And if it's patriotic in an American in England

to continue to be an American as long as he lives, is it any less petriotic for an Englishman in America to continue to be an Englishman?

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. COUSIN JOHN B.

Largest Farm in the World Still Growing. From the Kansas City Journal The largest farm in the world, which until re-

cently was in Missouri, has been extended into lows. It is owned by David Bankin and his son, W. F. Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo. The elder Rankin is worth \$1,000,000, and has made it by farming. He owns 23,500 acres in Atchison county, and, being still afflicted with the desire to own more land, had to reach into Fremont county, is, the other day, when he bought \$,500 acres more. Rankin never sells. He is a cattle king, a corn king, a land king, a philanthropist, and a captain of ind employs about 200 persons, representing

From the Boston Evening Transact.
The Equitable Life has temporarily superseded

THE EQUITABLE'S AFFAIRS.

Doctrine of Corporate Bights Ingeniously Applied to the Case in Point,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In ese days of "jamming" through Legislaatures and Congress what appears to certain inthusiastic leaders of thought and action to be right I have been pleased to notice hat THE SUN has maintained its right to its own application of the old saying, "THE SU page has fairly beamed with the light of sturdy wisdom, while certain Congressme and the press generally have lined up at the suggestion of the Administration and the House has passed a railroad bill which by its broad provision, would take from the board of directors of corporations generally the right to manage their own corporate affairs.

fallen a victim to the well protected male prostitutes who infest the city and whose interest in women is based on "days the control of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society you say: "That the personal and corporate control is the city and whose interest in women is based on "days the control of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society you say: "That the of those managing the corporation we do not mean to assert or imply, but that such has been only too possible is made plain by the which is universally expressed that the board of directors will consent to grant the policyholders the right to vote on matters which vitally concern the administration of

their own property. According to your own statement, the Equitable Life Assurance Society is a stock cor-poration. It was organized years ago, and Henry B. Hyde, by energy and ability of a very high order, built up a business, under the laws of our State, of mammoth proportions. By keen foresight he acquired and held on to the control of the business he gathered about him, which in course of time was

the wicked mainterpretation of the Constitution of the United States.

Canon law and much statute law is based on the teaching of Aristotle (who was an astrologist) and upon Thomas Aquinas, who misinterpreted Aristotle to save irrational dogma. Though Aristotle was a great spiritual thinker his physics and metaphysics were not correlates, and this has resulted very unfortunately for the modern world. The United States as a nation is, in its Constitution, based theoretically on a principle which is the very opposite of the Aristotelian, yet, practically, it tries to uphold this principle, so we are a house divided against itself, as present social conditions abundantly prove.

The nation needs its intelligent women in politics, and such publicity as they may need they will be helped to get by all intelligent politics, and such publicity as they may need they will be helped to get by all intelligent politics, and such publicity as they may need they will be helped to get by all intelligent politics, and such publicity as they may need they will be helped to get by all intelligent politics, and such publicity as they may need they will be helped to get by all intelligent politics, and such publicity as they may need they will be helped to get by all intelligent profile the property of the second they will be helped to get by all intelligent and controlled by its inembers? At what indicate the majority of our voters are fall unconsolously to themselves) such good Aristotelians as a boelieve with their master that mann is a human male only, and a "political and the controlled by its insembers? At what mann is a human male only, and a "political the property of the second the property of the public profile prof

The argument is both taking and ingenious. We would permit ourselves, however, to discriminate between the constitutional rights of property holders and the claims of the public as we would between the moral equities of policyholders and power of stockholders of improper proclivities.

The February Burlington Magazine.

most dignified painter since Reynolds." Mr Rickette points out the three dominant phases of Watts's paintings: the early work traditional in methods; then work having a sculpturesque tendency; finally, works relieved of defined plastic tendencies, and possessing marked atmosphere of radiation

in the handling of their lights. Lionel Cust. M. V. O., F. S. A., among whose many books and writings on art will be remembered "Notes on the Authentic Portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots," which appeared a year of so ago, contributes "Notes on Fictures in the Royal Collections." This article, the sixth of the series, is devoted to a consideration of the examples by Lucas Cranach in the collection. icas Cranach in the collection. Lucas Cranach in the collection. Probably the most important of these paintings is the "Adam and Eve," a work worthy of special consideration and investigation. A very fine and faithful reproduction of it in photogravure forms the frontispiece of the number, and the article is further enriched by two beautiful colortype plates.

In the concluding article on the drawings of Jeen Francols Millet in the collection of

of Jean François Millet in the collection of the late Mr. James Staats Forbes, Julia Cartwright describes the series of portraits by Millet, including those of his friends. Rousseau, Diaz, Barye, Léon-Victor, Dupré and Desbrosses. The subject matter of this and Desorosses. The stolect matter of the article is especially interesting, inasmuch as Millet devoted his whole time and energies to the study of peasant life and nature after he settled at Barbizon and rarely attempted portraiture, then only to make a few sketches of the members of his immediate family and intimates. The article is diate family and intimates. The article is illustrated by excellent colortypes of seven

of the portraits described.

Mr. R. L. Hobson contributes an authoritative and copiously illustrated article on the "Early Staffordshire Wares," as repre-

the "Early Staffordshire Wares," as represented by pieces in the British Museum, this article concluding a series being taken up mainly with the Whieldon period.

The lace collection of Mr. Arthur Blackborne again comes before the readers of the Burlington Magazine in M. Jourdain's final article describing them. The Milanese laces are the examples described in this issue, and they are nictured by full page. issue, and they are pictured by full page

A woodcut by Schäufelein, "Alexander's Journey to the Sky," in the Print Room of the British Museum, receives the ingenious attention of Mr. Campbell Dodgson. This

attention of Mr. Campbell Dodgson. This print is unique, and is reproduced in this article for the first time.

Every one interested in the history of furniture will find enlightenment in the articles on "English Furniture Makers of the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. R. S. Clouston, the fifth one of this series being devoted to study of exemples being devoted to the first of the series being devoted. to a study of examples by members of the ociety of Upholsterers and Cabinetmak-

One should not overlook an interesting communication concerning the restoration of St. Mark's. Venice communications, notes and editorials, for-eign correspondence and the critical re-views of new books on the fine arts, together with a bibliography of recent art publi tions and announcements of forthcomi exhibitions the world over, add to the creasing interest and value of the Burlington Magazine, which stands fast to its principles of sound scholarship, and is ever a delight to the connoisseur, collector lover of art in general. Indeed, its pl lisher is doing a service to the art was a service. in bringing forth a magazine of so excellent